

KOMPARATIVNO ISPITIVANJE TERAPIJSKOG EFEKTA ACIKLOVIRA I HIJALURONSKE KISELINE HERPETIČNIH PROMENA

COMARATIVE RESEARCH OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACYCLOVIR AND HYALURONIC ACID OF HERPETIC LESIONS

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Herpetične promene su, pored afti, najčešća bolna patologija oralne sluzokože. Nastaju aktivacijom virusa kao posledica pada imuniteta, stresa, trauma, deficita vitamina B grupe, PMS-a.

Cilj rada: Cilj ovog naučno istraživačkog rada je bio komparativno ispitivanje terapijskih efekata lokalne primene Aciklovira® i 2,5% hijaluronske kiseline na trajanje bola i vremena zarastanja herpetičnih promena.

Materijal i metode: 44 pacijenta sa manjim herpetičnim promenama odabrani su nasumično i tretirani Aciklovirom® (njih 22 - kontrolna grupa) i 2,5% hijaluronskom kiselinom (njih 22 - ispitivana grupa). Praćeno je trajanje bola preko VAS skali i vreme zarastanja promena po danima. Prikupljeni podaci statistički su analizirani programom SPSS, verzija 18,0.

Rezultati: Srednja vrednost smanjenja bola iznosila je $7,58 \pm 1,53$ za kontrolnu grupu i $4,09 \pm 1,36$ za pacijente ispitivane grupe, i ta razlika bila je značajna ($p < 0,001$). Srednja vrednost trajanja epitelizacije u kontrolnoj i ispitivanoj grupi bila je $8,18 \pm 0,9$ dana, odnosno $7,58 \pm 1,19$ dana, i ta razlika nije bila statistički značajna ($p > 0,05$).

Zaključak: Hijaluronska kiselina efikasna je u smanjenju trajanja bola kod herpetičnih promena, iako nije efikasna u procesu njihove epitelizacije.

Ključne reči: herpetične promene; Aciklovir®; hijaluronski gel; bol; epitelizacija; terapija

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Herpetic changes are, in addition to afts, the most common painful pathology of oral mucosa. They are caused by the activation of the virus as a consequence of the decline in immunity, stress, trauma, vitamin B deficiency, PMS.

The Aim: The Aim of the study was to comparatively study the therapeutic effects of topical administration of Aciclovir and 2.5% hyaluronic acid on the duration of pain and healing time of herpetic changes.

Material and Methods: 44 patients with minor herpetic changes were randomly selected and treated with Aciclovir (22 in control group) and 2.5% hyaluronic acid (22 in the study group). The duration of pain on the VAS scale and the healing time of changes per day were monitored. The data collected were statistically analyzed by SPSS, version 18,0.

Results: Mean pain reduction was 7.58 ± 1.53 for the control group and 4.09 ± 1.36 for the patients in the study group, and this difference was significant ($p < 0.001$). The mean duration of epithelialization was 8.18 ± 0.9 days and 7.58 ± 1.19 days, respectively, and this difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: Hyaluronic acid is effective in reducing the duration of pain in herpetic changes, although it is not effective in the process of their epithelialization.

Keywords: herpetic changes; Aciclovir; hyaluronic gel; epithelialization; therapy